1	2	3
9	Madhya Pradesh	2,62,39,311
10	Haryana	24,640
11	Goa	29,762
12	Tamilnadu	53,11,431
13	Andhra Pradesh	2,57,00,000
14	Punjab	16,67,581
15	Uttar Pradesh .	82,82,877
16	Nagaland	10,53,792
17	Chandigarh	Nu
18	Manipur	30,000
19	Mizoram....	6,86,672
20	Delhi	Nil
21	Rajasthan	13,43,000
22	Bihar	51,81,251
23	Sikkim	10,500
24	West Bengal	13,57,500
25	Arunachal Pradesh .	9,07,600
26	Assam	50,00,000
27	Jammu & Kashmir .	20,60,000
28	Himachal Pradesh	8,46,123
29	Daman & Diu .	Nil
30	Lakshdweep	Nil
31	Meghalaya	1,21,241

Illegal felling of trees in Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh

585. DR. SANJAYA SINH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government had deputed any official team to Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh for an enquiry into recent incidents of illegal felling of trees in the forest area of those two States;

(b) if so, what are their findings and recommendations in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Pollution of rivers by industries in Madhya Pradesh

586. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware; that in Madhya Pradesh the paper mills of Amlai, Nepanagar and Ho-

shangabad are adversely polluting the Soni, Tapti and Narmada rivers and toe Rayon Mill of Nagda and Alu-minimum factory of Korba are consistently polluting Chambal and Hasdo rivers respectively, some industries in Mandideep are polluting Betwa river in the State thereby causing worstever water pollution in these rivers;

(b) if so, what are the details therefor; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to stop the pollution of rivers by industries in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) The effluents of the paper mills impart colour to the Soni, Tapti and Narmada rivers. The Aluminium factory is producing red mud and polluting the Chambal and Hasdo rivers. Stretches of the Betwa along Mandideep are polluted due to discharge of industrial effluent and domestic wastes.

(c) Industries have been directed to put up pollution control devices and to treat their effluents to prescribed standards. The Madhya Pra desh Pradushan Niwaran Man dal has launched prosecution against the major defaulting units under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Financial assistance is pro vided to clusters of small scale units to set up common effluent treatment plants. Financial incentive through tax benefits are given to industries which install pollution control devices. Re bate on cess on the use of water is given to industries and municipalities where adequate pollution control de vices are in operation. Facilities for Industries to obtain loan to install pollution abatement equipment are provided.

Ecological balance

587. SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHAN-DRAN: Will the Minister of EN-VIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the programmes, envisaged by Government, and schemes, proposed to be implemented to retrieve the lost ecological balance and to improve the environmental conditions in the country; and

(b) what speedy and effective steps are taken by Government for afforestation in the vast stretch of barren, uncultivable and cultivable waste lands abundantly available in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL, NATH): (a) Several Programmes have been taken up by the Ministry of Environment and Forests towards restoration of the ecological balance and to improve the environmental conditions in the country. The schemes for implementing these programmes in the Annual Plan 1992-93 are given in the statement. (See below).

(b) Afforestation/Tree planting activities are undertaken under Point No. 16 of the 20-Point Programme throughout the country. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, an area of 8.8 million ha. was covered. This compares with an area of 8.2 million ha. covered upto the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan (1950—1985). During 1990-91 and 1991-92, an area of 1.39 million ha. and 1.69 million ha. (tentative) were covered respectively. It is proposed to expand the coverage substantially during the Eighth Five Year Plan, which is under finalisation.

The Wastelands Development Programme is aimed at:

— Checking land degradation.

— Putting wastelands to sustainable use,

— increasing bio-mass availability, specially fuelwood and fodder;

— restoring the ecological balance.